BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1841.** **New Series No. 43.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy, and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA,

THE fine sailing Ship "MALLEKEL BEHAR," 580 Tons, burthen (old measurement) GEO. HUTCHINSON, Commander, to sail on the 20th Instant. For freight of Opium or Passage, having fine accomodations. Apply to the Commander on board or to HADJEE MAHOMED SADUCK, Cheese Bunder.

BLACKWELL AND CO.

THE Sale of the property belonging to the above Firm will be resumed on Tuesday next, when the sale of the Furniture belonging to the Commission and other Rooms will be commenced, after which time the sale will be continued, as formerly.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE.

Bombay, 9th April 1841.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to intimate that he will commence business as Auctioneer and General Commission Agent from the 14th instant on which date his rooms in Dady's Buildings formerly in the occupancy of Messrs. WOOLER AND CO. will be opened for the transaction of business; and he trusts that by attention and assiduity he will merit a share of the patronage and support of the public.

C. W. ALLEN.

Apollo Street, 9th April 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1841.

W. Escombe Esq. is appointed to act as opium agent and superintendent of stationary, on the departure of C. Sims Esq. for Europe.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1841.

Mr. E. Williamson, uncouvenanted assistant to the Superintendent of roads, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th ultimo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith, to the medical charge of the political agency in Lower Scind, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. Remington in the office of 1st assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1841.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 18th instant, under section XI of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1840.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1841, the civil courts of Ahmednuggur and Candeish zillahs, will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 5th instant, with the exception of the assistant judge's court at the former station.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1841.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under act No. XIV of 1835, to confer on Mr. P. Scott, first assistant magistrate of Poona, the full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. H. R. Stracy, in the office of assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, acting senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for the detached station of Dhoolia, resumed charge of his office on the 16th ultimo.

Mr. Wm. Escombe, is appointed to act as stipendiary commissoner of the court of requests, from the 16th instant,

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1841.

Under the provisions of regulation VI, of 1834, the civil courts of the Tanna zillah will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 25th instant.

Captain L. Browne, assistant magistrate and commandant of the Guzerat cooley police corps, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st proximo to the 1st of October next, to visit the presidency and the Deckan on private affairs.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts in the zillahs of Surat and Broach, will be closed for a period of six weeks, from the 3d proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1841.

Mr. J. H. Hadow, acting second assistant to the collector of Ratnageeree, is allowed an extension for three days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 23d January last.

Mr. W. Simson principal collector of Surat, is allowed to continue in the districts, on deputation, for a further period of two months.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, collector of Khandeish, is permitted to remain out in his districts, on deputation, until the completion of the jummabundee of the North Western Talookas of his charge.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1841.

No. 221 of 1841.—In accordance with the system in force under the Bengal Presidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Officers, in charge of Troops and Companies, from the expense of providing lights for their Barracks and Regimental Guard Rooms, and to direct, that the same be henceforth a public charge.

2nd. Each occupied Barrack Room of European Regiments, will be allowed two lights, one of which will be extinguished at tattoo beating, the other to burn all night. To each European and Native Corps, one light to burn all night will be allowed for the use of the Quarter Guard.

3rd. The allowance of Oil for each lamp, to burn the whole night, is from the 1st April to the 1st October five ounces, from the 1st October to the 1st April six ounces; for all lamps requiring to be extinguished at tatoo beating two ounces, at all seasons.

4th. At stations where there is a Barrack Master, or other Officer in charge of public Buildings, the supply will be made by him, on regular requisitions from Corps, shewing the number of lights of *each description*, for which Oil is required—Native Corps, at stations where there is no supplying Officers, will obtain Oil for lighting the Quarter Guard, by a Contingent Bill, the amount of which, will be regulated by the current price of the Bazar.

5th. The necessary allowance will be made to the Barrack Department, for the supply of wicks and wastage, under the direction of the Military Board.

6th, The above arrangements are to have effect from the 1st May next.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1841.

No. 223 of 1841.—Second Lieutenant H. Bell, of the Engineers, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act for Captain Harris, Executive Engineer in the Southern Division, consequent upon the appointment of Lieutenant H. Munbee as Executive Engineer in Lower Scinde.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1841.

No. 224 of 1841.—The following Order is confirmed.—

An order by Lieutenant R. Dennis, dated 17th February 1841, appointing Lieutenant Taylor to act as Adjutant to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, from that date, during such time as Lieutenant Dennis may have charge of the Regiment, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1841.

No. 225 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Regimental order dated 31st January last, by Major Hebbert, Commanding Her Majesty's 40th foot, appointing Captain Grey, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment from that date, until Brevet Captain Adamson rejoins.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th March 1841.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 24th March 1841.

No. 74 of 1841.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter, with the exception of those of Messrs. Robertson, Mills and Lukin, to whom rank has already been assigned in General Orders Nos. 5 and 58, of the 6th January last, and 3d instant.

Infantry.	*Date of arrival at Fort William.*
Mr. Geo. Gordon McBarnet	19th March 1841.
,, North Burton,	19th ,, ,,
,, Henry Reid,	19th ,, ,,
,, George Faithfull,	19th ,, ,,
,, Henry Mills,	19th ,, ,,
,, John Henry Hayes Lukin	19th ,, ,,
,, George Robertson,	20th ,, ,,

Mr. Joseph Jowett is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Fort William, 19th March 1841.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain Wm. Biddulph, of the 45th Regiment N. I.	19th March 1841
Assistant Surgeon Hugh Maclean, of the Medical Department	19th March 1841
Assistant Surgeon Adam Murray, M. D, of the Medical Department	20th Ditto do.

The following Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough;

Capt. Nathaniel Sneyd Nisbett, of the 22d Regiment N. I.	On Medical Certificate.
Lieut. Robert Patton, of the 17th Regiment N. I.	On Medical Certificate.

Ensign Robert Wilberforce Bird, of the 4th Regiment N. I., is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces, for employment as a Junior Assistant under the Commissioner of the Saugor Division.

The extension of the leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon Thos. Rogers Strover, of the Medical Department, in General Orders, No. 39, of the 10th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Captain and Brevet Major John Hailes, of the 4th Regiment, N. I., Supervisor of the Hissar Stud, is permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company, from the 31st instant, on the Pension of a Colonel, in conformity with the Regulations of the 29th December 1837.

Private Charles Wilson, an Invalid from her majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, is permitted to reside in India as an Out-Pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and draw his Pension at Calcutta, according to the 55th Article of the Pension Warrant, of the 14th November 1829, pending a reference to the Horse Guards as to the amount of his Pension.

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

P. CRAIGIE, Major.
Depy. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 8th.—Lieut. H. Heyman, 15th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.
do. do. Lieut. Rathborne, 24th Regt., from Sion.

DEPARTURES.

April 4th.—Ensign H. Fenwick, 19th Regt. N. I., to Mahabulishwar.
do 7th. Capt. Mathews, 15th Regt. N. I. to Mababulishwar.
do. 8th. Asst. Surgeon A. Weatherhead, M. D., to Kharg.
do do. Lieut. A. Price, 4th Regt. N. I., Bheundy.
do. 9th. Lieut. A. Ayrton, 8th Regt. N. I., to Mahabulishwar.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1841.

No. 35 of 1841.—Captain G. Simpson, Indian Naval Storekeeper, is allowed one month's leave of absence, to proceed to Mahabuleshwar, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILL. Lieut. Col
Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland-mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 8th, Brig Midas, P. Keir, Master, from Aden 2d March.

SAILED.

April 6th, Barque Jehangier, H. Handley, Master, to Cannanore, Tellicherry, Allepee and Calcutta. *Passengers.*—C. S. Ferrish Esq. Miss Ferrish and 4 Servants.

Do. 7th, Barque Coringa Packet, W. Gibson, Master, to Cannanore, Colombo and Madras. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Voyal, Mr. Stevenson and 3 Natives.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
BRIG.	Berenice.
SCHOONERS.	Sesostris.
Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
Royal Tiger.	Medusa.
Palinurus.	Enterprize.
Tigris.	Zenobia.
CUTTER.	
Margaret.	

Merchant Vessels.

COUNTRY.	
Cauderbux.	Yatch Prince Regent.
Pittumber Savoy.	Dawlut Savoy.
Caroline.	Wild Irish Girl.
Colonel Newal.	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Essavie.	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Maria.	Shaw Allum.
Ruby.	John.
Fanny.	Futhel Barry.
Hydroose.	Brigand.
Alexander Robertson	Victoria.
Ruparell.	Kusrovie.
Hamoody.	Dadaloy.
Caroline.	Solomon Shaw.
Sophia.	Memnon.
Lady Grant.	John William Dare.
Ratier.	Acasta.
Corsair.	Midas.
Drongan.	
Roopaulay.	

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Countess of Loudon.
Rossamea.	Charles Dumergue.
Champion.	Olive Branch.
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
British Merchant.	Lancaster.
Hope.	Carnatic.
Chieftain.	William Gillies.
	Bucephalus.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.
Brig LeDeux.

ARAB.

Harsiugar.
Lodease.
Hamonshaw.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Brig Novo Viagente.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 9, 1841.

ARRIVED April 8, Brig *Midas*, P. Keir, Master, from Aden 20th March.

THE letter bag of the Ship *Lancaster*, for Liverpool, will close at the office of Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell to-morrow Saturday the 10th instant.

WE are sure that our Military readers will learn with pleasure that the Infantry Retiring Fund already bids fair to be almost unanimously carried as the votes are in the ratio of 5 to 1 in favor of it, and one of the Senior Lieut. Colonels has officially tendered his resignation upon receipt of the Bonus. When such is the case we hope it is superfluous for us to attempt to point out the advantages promised by the Fund and that all ranks will join heart, hand and purse in the establishment of it.

WE trust that a few hours more will bring us the Steamer and our welcome Budget of European intelligence. We are already hard run for Editorial matter and without some more exciting News from China, Affghanistan, Scinde or Nepaul, we shall be troubled to make out "a screed, ó doctrine" that will be acceptable to our readers. We are not very sanguine about the contents of the next mail. The Royal Christening and the Debates in Parliament will of course take the lead, Opinions of the Press at home about the China Question will be valuable, as we shall see therefrom what turn affairs may take as regards the Ministry at home. However they have retained their seats so long under a much worse aspect of their Foreign Policy that excepting the old Ladies clamour about their Tea Tables we do not suppose that the China business will attract much attention without money be wanting, when Joseph Hume will probably jog their memories a little. As the Victoria is a fast Boat if she left Suez on the 22nd we may possibly see the signal flying for her arrival to-day or to-morrow morning, however it will be safe to give her until the 12th as that will about fulfil the time which her ordinary passages have hitherto taken up.

WE understand that the interior of the Supreme Court is about to undergo extensive alterations—as the present arrangements for the accommodation of the Counsel, and Solicitors are very inadequate. The position too of the Bench is found to be very inconvenient, and it is to be changed to the opposite side of the Court. A moveable Dock and Witness Box as well as Jury Boxes are to be constructed and only put up during the Sessions, Government rent the present premises, and we cannot conceive why a suitable building is not erected at once. A Monthly rent of rupees 700 is given for the present very inconvenient and unsightly building which when the new Foundry in the Dock Yard comes into play will be scarcely tenable for din and smoke. Surely the

Supreme Court of Judicature is deserving of a good building, besides the erection would pay itself in a very few years. As a ma ter of mere economy it is worthy of the attention of Government.

In our report of "the Contempt Case" the other day, we omitted to give one of the affidavits of the Defendants which we quoted as given in by Mr. Cochrane. We now supply the omission and in our Overland Dispatch it shall be put in the proper place.

"In support of the party shewing cause, affidavits were filed to the following effect, in order to discharge the Rule:—

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged Contempt of Charles Binny Skinner, one of the Proprietors of the Bombay Times Newspaper and Journal of Commerce.

Charles Binny Skinner, Harry George Gordon, James Calder Stewart, John Alexander Russell, Thomas Cardwell, Thomas Robert Richmond, all of Bombay British Merchants, and William Mackie of the same place Surgeon, jointly and severally maketh oath and say that they were respectively present in Court on the twenty seventh day of March last, and did hear the Honorable Sir Henry Roper the Chief Justice of this Honorable Court deliver his judgment in the above matter, and that His Lordship in his said judgment (after having directed citations, or orders to issue to this Deponent and other Proprietors of the *Bombay Times* newspaper and Journal of Commerce requiring them to appear and shew cause on Tuesday the thirtieth day of the said month of March why an attachment should not issue against them) made use, to the best of these Deponents recollection and belief, of the words and expression following, that is to say—"Even now if any of "the gentlemen would express regret for "the article it is not too late," and these Deponents Harry George Gordon, James Calder Stewart, John Alexander Russell, Thomas Cardwell, Thomas Robert Richmond and William Mackie for themselves jointly and severally do further make oath and say, that in reply thereto these Deponents' Counsel Mr. Cochrane observed that he could not advise his clients to make an apology, as the affidavits before the Court were sufficient, or words to that effect.

Thomas Edmond, Robert McKim, Peter Ewart, Robert Lindsay Leckie, Henry Cormack, William Graham and Elijah Webster, affidavits were read to the same effect as the others."

Our contemporary of the *Times* comments on the items from Herat which certainly have assumed a most extraordinary chameleon kind of hue. One day Todd is flying from Herat while hosts of Persians have advanced and menace the Dooranee Empire and its supporters, the British are all on the qui vive for war, General Brooks is pushing in to Candahar, we speculate, we prepare, when lo and behold the next intelligence sends Major Todd quietly back to his old Quarters, and the alarm of Persians resolves itself into a demand of more Coin from the British from Yar Mahommed, under pain of personal consequences to Todd. There is something very unsatisfactory in all our relations with this place since the time of Eldred Pottinger. He defended it gallantly, and was the proper person to have dealt with the people he had assisted to defend, as they must have felt respect for his person and prowess. We have laid out £300,000 a f urth of which well spent would have gained the whole territory for Shah Shoojah, had such policy been necessary. Men in political situations seem to have a prescriptive right to waste money. How the Government of India will ever get out of the ruinous outlay of our progresses in Scinde and Affghanistan we know not, we gain territory for others and get out of pocket ourselves, and thus as Pat says "gain a lo s." The worst part of the affair is that the whole of the expences must come out of the pockets of our Indian subjects. We are extending our frontier (for it is *nonsense* to talk about *allies*) we are grasping at unsubstantial dreams of ambition, while our subjects are getting ground down and impoverished, and our state Coffers emptied. Can any sound Politician, any sane and sensible man shew us what atom of benefit has been derived to us from our Affghanistan and Scinde forays? The Bugbear of Russian invasion mooted at first by the Politicals, has been at the bottom of all our movements in the North West, and certainly none more than the Politicals have profited by them, but we deny that India or our Indian subjects have gained ought. We have opened a new field for expence. Territory has been acquired, armies must be maintained to preserve those acquisitions, we have got a fierce and poor people to deal with who will keep us constantly employed to keep them under and when it will all end Heaven knows. Shah Shoojah can never stand alone, and we must back him up as we have set him up. Better far would it have been if we had subsidised old Dost Mahommed who did reign in the affections of the Affghans, and though we might have had less Earldoms, Baronies and Baronetcies, less Dog and Duck fripery. We should have clearer revenues and perhaps consciences, all we have gained are 2 or 3 glorious passages of arms, for the rest we see nothing but expence past progression and likely to be progressive to an indefinite term.

We have received a letter signed "Nearchus" which the writer should have known is libellous, and we have no particular fancy to figure as defendants in a case of the sort on the effusions of an annymous writer. Still there are some points in the letter of Nearchus which are of importance if correctly stated, and we have taken the liberty to make use of his letter. He complains that the employment of Mates from Merchant ships in the Indian Navy and promoting them to Masters over the heads of passed Midshipmen (nearly all of whom have been ten years in the service) is a hard measure to the latter. Moreover that it is a proceeding fraught with injury to the discipline of the service, as all these Mates have been unaccustomed to anything of the sort, and that they pass no preliminary examination as to competence or the time they have been at Sea, to entitle them to the many lucrative and responsible situations they hold on joining the service, while there are many passed Midshipmen who got through their examination before many of the present Masters went to sea. The vessels of the Indian Navy particularly steamers, have been augmented while the service has been reduced in numbers. Many are he says wholly officered by Masters who hold some of the most lucrative appointments in the service, for instance all the Iron Steamers on the Indus are commanded by them, and the *Hugh Lindsay* which formerly had a full commander is now given up to a Mate, while Lieut. Frushard, one of the oldest Lieutenants of the service has been taken out of her and put into that miserable little Schooner, the *Shannon*. The Steamer *Zenobia* is also commanded by a Master. Again the pay of a past Midshipman after years of Service is only rupees Fifty, while that of a Mate in command of an Iron Steamer for instance sometimes averages 300. Nearchus has said all this, and also something about the costume conferred on the gentlemen whose appointments he deprecates, who it appears wear an uniform like the Masters in the Royal Navy which is very nearly similar to that of Lieutenants in the Indian Navy. This is a matter of minor importance without "Nearchus" (thinks to travestie a little)—

"Dress makes the man
And want of it the fellow
The rest is all
But Leather and Prunella.

the crowning offence in the eyes of "Nearchus" is "the making a Gunner a Lieutenant." We confess this is rather rapid promotion, but a Serjeant in the Army has e'er now as quickly been made an Ensign, however it has been for extraordinary services.

"Nearchus" concludes with a desire that all competent Commissioned Officers of the Indian Navy shall take precedence of the Acting Masters on the score of their rank while the Masters do not even hold a warrant. What we have stated is the spirit of the letter of "Nearchus" without the exact words.

We have before heard that the new system of creating masters from the Mercantile Marine has given great dissatisfaction in many quarters. If the Indian Navy possesses past Midshipmen enough, we do not see why strangers to the Service should be brought in to the detriment and just right of the Company's Officers—and at all events if there are not Past Midshipmen enough available, we think as many as there are should by right of their appointments from home, take rank and have good employ before strangers who have no tie to the service, and having no prospect of promotion can have no interest to bind them to it, and no particular reason for hearty exertion in the hour of peril and danger.

The *Madras Herald* of the 31st Ultimo, states that orders have been received to augment the Native Infantry, giving to each Regiment another Company, we have repeatedly filled our Columns with calls for an augmentation and pointed out the necessity for such being immediately granted, but all to no avail. The augmentation most required is that of Officers, there is not a Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment that can muster Eleven Effective European Officers and several not so many, the proper compliment for each Corps is nineteen. We presume that when the Court issued the order for each Regiment to be officered to this extent, they did not intend that half should be called away by Staff and Political Appointments, if they did, why not have two Rolls,—*Effective, Non-Effective*,—and let it be understood by Commanding Officers that so many Officers altho' posted to the Corps are intended for other employ. Imagine 900 Native Troops officered by ten Europeans,—and each 90, detached at different stations in charge of Treasure Chests, or employed as Escorts to Commissariat supplies. Is one European Officer sufficient to take charge of such a number of Men, in case as it has frequently done in Scinde, the string of Camels carrying the supplies, has reached upwards of a mile. With even three detachments to protect them, two Hundred and Seventy Men. Are three Officers capable of managing them or more properly speaking, number enough to command, instil that courage, and keep up that spirit of discipline which is so essentially necessary in all Corps, more particularly those on Field Service. Have not the late disasters in Affghanistan and Scinde in a great measure been occasioned by a want of Leaders? We mean nothing derogatory to the Native Army, they are a brave race, but require proper management which is only effected by their European Officers. During the Peninsular war, every Corps had its full complement of Officers, and many five and six Volunteers attached. How it is with our Troops needs only a reference to the Quarterly Army List. The present state of the Regiments in Scinde, with regard to the number of Officers actually doing duty with ea h, is a disgrace to the Masters to whom they belong. Are Countries to be conquered? Territories increased? Enemies subdued? And European blood allowed to be daily spilt and life sacrificed,—from a want of an ample number of Leaders? Surely there has been a sufficient sacrifice already to prove the necessity of an augmentation of this branch of the Service, without any greater number being added to the list. The loss of Officers since the Scinde campaign first commenced has been incredible, scarce a Regiment, but what has lost three or four,—and have these been replaced in all instances, we ask? NO! Have the Regiments now in Scinde and on Field Service, half their number of Officers present? are not many of the detachments on duty at the outstations commanded by Native Officers, with not even an Ensign within miles of them? Are the Home Authorities aware of this? If they are, they deserve to lose every inch of Territory that the bravery of their Troops has won for them, and every pice of Revenue that they expect will accrue, from their newly acquired sources.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 29.

It has been seen that one of the items brought by the last mail gives the intelligence that Sir Henry Roper, the puisne Judge at Bombay, who lately gave vent to his personal feelings on the bench, has been appointed Chief Justice of that Court; and we have heard it doubted whether the nomination would not be cancelled, when they learned in England of the above alluded to display. We do not think it will, though if there were any chance of his again giving such scope to his private feelings in his judicial capacity, the evil would be aggravated by the circumstance of his higher and more influential position, and it would be impossible for him to be thereafter continued in his office without an ipso facto destruction of public confidence in the Court, by causing every one to *fear* that if he chanced to come into extra-judicial collision with the *man*, he would not meet with justice if he had to seek it from the *judge*. If Sir Henry were one who was fond of meddling and dabbling in all sorts of civil affairs at Bombay, and a keen jobber, and who had glaring likes and dislikes, why then there could be little trust put in his judicial integrity by any party who had reason to think himself, for any cause, out of his lordship's favor; but we do not believe he is such a despicable character, or that he *has* such bad propensities; and much as we disapprove of and lament the indiscreetness which he recently evinced yet we draw from one trait in it a good augury for his future judicial rule, and feel sure that the interests of all who come before him will be fairly and frankly dealt by. This trait is the *honesty* which characterised even his indecorum. He plainly declared his feelings—he avowed that he was defending himself from a personal imputation—he confessed that he felt hurt and indignant at the treatment he had received—and he denied not that he took the opportunity presented to him as a Judge, to express his sentiments against the person who had, as he conceived, insulted him by the proceedings which had been taken. Now we like this honesty of avowal of motive, and albeit there is much to blame in the matter, still when we reflect on how much worse it would have been, *denuded of that honesty*, we own it to be a very redeeming virtue, and believe that it form a good guarantee for his lordship's future career, in the way of strict integrity, and we are confident that if, for example, any Bombay Editor, who has spoken with just severity of what has transpired, should be brought before him for a libel, he would either never allow his judgment to be influenced by the strictures, or if he did he would boldly say so. If we for a moment deemed otherwise, we would denounce his new appointment and even advocate his removal altogether from the bench, rather than risk a display of malignity which would lower the character of British justice from the high and noble station in which the impartiality of its chief administrators has for so long a period maintained it. No, we have *no* such apprehensions on account of the new Bombay Chief Judge: but as we said how much worse his one lapse might have been, but for the honesty with which he declared his reasons for what he did, we shall illustrate our position by a case quite hypothetical, but yet possible if we could suppose an absence of the superior official virtue. Suppose, then, one of our contemporaries there, to be brought up (as one was by Sir John Keane, and as all Editors are liable to be) for a libel, and suppose him to have, on the present occasion spoken strongly and indignantly of his lordship's conduct. Further, say that he were cast in the cause, and that the Chief Justice would thus have him in his grasp, in the matter of the judgment. How shocking it would be to all who should witness, or might hear it, if his lordship while feigning to be actuated by views and feelings to public justice only, should allow the most malicious enmity in reality to sway him, and should so ill conceal his real motives for severity of denunciation, in respect to the offence, as to let every one perceive that he was inwardly rejoicing that he had his enemy on the hip? To see him, instead of displaying the calmness and dignity of a vindicator of the law, and a guardian of public morality, rebuking with just severity, and meting out a temperate punishment; exhibiting every token of private malice against the editor, who had arraigned him at the bar of public opinion; and proclaiming by the inflamed countenance, the malignant eye, the bitter tone of voice, the exulting manner of delivery, that he was taking revenge for what had been said of his own faulty conduct, while affecting to have regard for only the public interests. How after such a proof of how completely he could be ruled as a Judge, by the bad passions of the man, could any one come before his tribunal who had ever opposed him in the extra-judicial transactions of public life, or had offended his vanity or his pride, or resisted his domineering spirit, or held up his supererogatory habits off the bench as reprehensible, or shown a disposition to bring to light any supposed or alleged jobbery connected with the offices of his court:—how could any such person hope for even-handed justice from him after he had once shown himself capable of such criminal actuation? It would be quite impossible; and the end would be that his court, though it might be feared, would also come to be despised, and that none but his sycophants, in the first place, and in the next those who never presumed to call his conduct in question, could hope to experience impartial justice at his hands. In such a state of things as that, Bombay would be morally ruined and degraded, by being under the worst of all tyrannies, a judicial tyranny; which under pretence and color of law, could exercise the greatest malevolence against obnoxious individuals. But, as we have said, our case is hypothetical, and we are confident that our brethren in that quarter will not experience the evils here assumed for the sake of illustration. The (we think groundless) outcry made the other day in England against Lord Abinger, when it *seemed* as if he charged the Jury in favor of the defendant because he was his personal friend, is sufficient to show the disgust and horror which our countrymen feel for judicial corruption and how boldly the English press strikes home when it thinks that the dire offence has been committed. If the late Lord Ellenborough, who was suspected of yielding to political prejudices and feelings when presiding at what may be called (like Hone's) a political trial, had ever seemed to charge a jury maliciously against a paper before him in a libel case, which paper had (as the *Times* we believe often had) rated him for his faults; if he had seemed beyond all doubt to have forgotten the Judge for not only the advocate, but the personal enmity of the defendant, and converted his charge into the bitter address of counsel, and urged vindictive damages in the almost avowed hope of ruining the Editor,—he would have been denounced by public opinion as unworthy to hold his office, and he would have been cast from his seat, degraded, scorned, and unpitied, by the universal decree of his indignant country. Of all things let us hope that we may never here have a Judge who will deserve such a judgment; but if we [illegible] unfortunate, let us next hope that [illegible] men than himself, being his [illegible] restrain him that the sway of his [illegible] may produce the least possible quantity of [illegible] law and spite-begotten injustice.

ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 30.

It may be in the recollection of many of our readers, that a report was brought to Bombay some months ago, of an action having taken place in the *Red Sea* between the *Elphinstone* Cruizer and a French Corvette. No confirmation of the rumour, nor any of the details of the event which had given rise to it ever reached us, and the whole story was soon forgotten. We now, however, find the particulars of the affair described in one of our papers, and are only surprised that we have not previously received them from some correspondent at the Mauritius:—

THE RUMOURED ACTION IN THE RED SEA.—We find the following in the *Temps*: 'The origin of the reports about an engagement between a French and an English vessel in the Red Sea appears at length to be known to us. Our correspondence from the Maritius, under date of October 8th, gives us the following intelligence:—'The transport Prevoyante, commanded by M. Jehenne, Lieutenant Devaisseau, arrived at Bourbon on the 29th Sept., from the coast of Mozambique, where it had captured a Portuguese ship committing acts of piracy, and buying slaves with the produce of its piratical seizures. M. Jehenne was moored in the same port with the pirate; but in the night the latter sailed—a circumstance which created suspicion. The Prevoyante immediately pursued, and an engement took place, which lasted three quarters of an hour. The French vessel was ultimately the victor, and captured the pirate, which was well armed, having a crew of 45 men. It had also 250 negroes, and a great deal of gold and silver on board. The two vessels are now in quarantine at Bourbon; the pirate is at least as large as the Prevoyante, and was without papers. No lives were lost on board the French ship.' It is probable this is the combat which the French and English papers have been talking of for some time. The Spaniards and Portuguese call any three-masted vessel a frigate, and the news of the engagement must have come to Moka through some Arab ship which got it from the Portuguese at Mozambique.' If this solution of the much talked of action be correct, it is singularly at variance with the story in the *National* a few days ago, which gave the name of the Elphinstone as the English vessel, with other details quite inconsistent with the above—so inconsistent, that we cannot imagine that both accounts refer to the same affair.

HURKARU, MARCH 26.

SANS SOUCI THEATRE.—The theatre was crowded on Wednesday night to witness the performances of Charles the Second and His Last Legs. We succeeded, after suffering considerable annoyance, by being turned out of two or three places, in at last procuring a seat in the last tier on the left side of the Theatre, from whence we could hear very little, and see less of what was going on, on the stage. From what we did manage to hear and see, however, by playing at dodge with the pow of a big headed little gentleman, who, in spite of remonstrance, kept constantly standing up, to obstruct our view of the stage, we should say that Charles the Second went off very well indeed; but we cannot pretend to give a decided opinion, not having witnessed much more than one half of the performance. The theatre has, indeed, been well designed, but very badly constructed. Instead of being in the form of a horses-shoe, which would have afforded a view of the stage from all the boxes, it suddenly goes off in a straight line from the third column, on each side; and as the prompter's boxes protrude a good way outside the range of boxes, all but the first and second tiers of seats closer on each side to the stage than the third column, can afford but a very limited view of the stage. Nor are the rows of seats elevated sufficiently high above each other, to permit of those in the back ground seeing the performance uninterruptedly. We would, really, much rather take a seat in the pit, than in the majority of the disengaged boxes. But let's to the performance.

Mr. Leach, as Mary, was as successful as ever. The scene where Rochester leaves the Merry Monarch in the lurch, and she comes, armed with a blunderbus, with Master Georgini, to keep watch over the king, was very good, and her last song, of which, however, we could not catch the words, was very sweetly sung and encored, Mrs. Leach has certainly improved very considerably in her singing, since we last heard her, and though her voice has not much compass, there is a degree of pathos in her tones, which amply makes up for want of power.

The personation of Charles himself, on the whole, was a failure. The character did not at all seem to suit the talented amateur who played it, and except when he railed at Rochester, on the subject of his projected reformation, he seemed quite out of his element.

Master Modus's Rochester was very good. He was throughout, the witty scape-grace earl, that scathless took liberties with majesty, which would have endangered the freedom, if not the life, of any other subject. His catechisin of Master Edward, and his raillery, respecting the page's attachment for Mary, were excellent, and elicited loud applause from the audience.

But the character of the evening was Capt. Copp—jolly old Copp. The amateaur who personated the honest old hearty oldtar, did the character full justice, and was well adapted for it, both by figure and voice. His [illegible] of [illegible] alluding to [illegible] deceased brother's existence.—the "blowing up" he gives the King, when he supposes him to be guilty of stealing the watch he offers in pledge for the five pound ten,—and his confusion when in the presence of the king in the palace, were admirable; but he had much better have stated the height of Mary, when he received her from her father, in the words of the author of the play, and represented her as being no higher than a handspike, instead of a marlinspike. A four years old child is more likely to be about two feet six inches in height—the size of a handspike—than sixinches high—the size of a marlinspike. The amateur

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who personated Captain Copp, is, indeed, very happy in comedy, and his good natured face does not a little contribute to his success We were so uncomfortably placed, that we were obliged to leave immediately after the conclusion of the first piece, but we learn that Capt. Copp was equally successful in the character of O'Callaghan. His Last Legs is to be repeated on Monday next, with the addition of the Wandering Minstrel. Mrs. Leach may, therefore, make sure of a crowded house, for who that can go, will refuse to do so, when Modus plays Jem Bags?—On Easter Munday, The Brigand and the gentleman in Black, will be performed.

Since the above was written, we have been convinced that the inconvenience we were subjected to, was suffered through our own fault, in not having taken the precaution to secure seats before ats hand, which can easily done, by any person, desirous of visiting the be theatre, sending notice to that effect to the Secretary.

FREE MASONS' HALL.

DESCRIPTION OF THAT PART OF FREE MASON'S HALL CALCUTTA, KNOWN TO THE BRETHREN AS THE TEMPLE.

The temple is 60 feet in length and 27 in breadth. At the east or throne end there is a dias 16 feet in length, extending across the whole breadth of the temple. This dias is ascended by three steps and is painted to represent marble tiles. On the extreme east is the throne supported by three semi-circular steps, over which hangs a canopy of purple velvet, approaching in shape as nearly as possible to the beautiful canopy in the Temple of Free-Mason's Hall London. The drapery of this canopy is of purple velvet, lined with crimson tafita, and ornamented with broad gold lace and gold fringe and tassels. On the right and left of the throne are two elegant masonic chairs upholstered with crimson velvet and gilt nails for the Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters. These rest on platforms covered with fine purple cloth, edged with gold lace. The standard of the Grand Lodge of Bengal is on the right and the banner of the Grand Master on the left of the throne. Round the dias are arranged, seats tor the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and Grand Stewards. The front of the dias is ornamented with a light rail upholstered with purple velvet and gilt nails, supported by gilded pillars, two and a half feet in height Between these pillars are emblems of the Grand Master's Office, the square and compasses united, done in dead gold. Over the front of the dias is a drapery of azure coloured silk hung in festoons, trimmed with gold lace and fringe. Round the remaining portion of the temple runs a dias of two steps, the upper one three feet in breadth. This dias is also painted to represent marble tiles, and on it are placed seats for the accommodation of the Members of the Grand Lodge. On the west and south are platforms slightly elevated above the dias, for the Grand Wardens, whose chairs are of carved mahogany, the backs upholstered with crimson velvet and supported each by four columns, representing the Doric and Ionic Orders. The Treasurer and Secretary have their seats raised a little, and their table is covered with velvet and gold lace. Round the back of the dias runs a light rail supported by eight round gilded pillars and eighteen pilasters at equal distances. The rail is covered with purple velvet and ornamented with gilt nails. Between the pillars and pilasters are masonic emblems in dead gold, which give a finished and elegant appearance to the whole. The floor is covered with a oil cloth, representing the mosaic pavement surrounded by a tasselated border. The temple is lighted by two elegant chandeliers, each having six argand lights with a number of wall and hanging lights. Round the walls are tastefully arranged the warrants of the different lodges, with framed scripture prints, referring to occurrences celebrated in masonry. The temple is kept cool by two punkahs running nearly the whole length on either side, with two smaller ones at each end, these are masonically ornamented and rather add to than detract from the general appearance. In fact we have seldom seen anything more unique and elegant in appearance than this masonic temple, and we are convinced it is not surpassed by any thing of the kind even in England.

The whole of these decorations and improvements have been made by the P. G. Secretary. A Grant, without the assistance or direction by any person whatever. In justice to this worthy mason we state this,—*palmam qui meruit ferat.*—*Hurkaru, March 27.*

HURKARU, MARCH 29.

The Bombay papers, we observe, are saying all sorts of civil things to the Government, because they appointed to the situation of Deputy Post-master General an active clerk from the Secretariat, not known to be in any way *disqualified* for his duty. This in fact is all they can tell us to the advantage of Mr. Blowers, on the onerous nature of whose duties they take special care to enlarge. By their own shewing the compliments they pay to government on the present occasion were most supremely superfluous Mr. Rivett, already loaded with the salaries of sinecure offices, was offered the appointment. The Deputy Postmaster of Bombay (or the Deputy Post-master General of India as the Bombay papers will have it) is alo printer of the *Government Gazette* The latter is a sinecure, whose revenues [illegible] ted alone by the indolence or prudence of Mr. Sheriff Rivett from perpetrating an abominable job, from which the correspondence of all parts of India might have suffered. The party, who ought to have been appointed to the office, was long ago indicated by the Bombay Government. When the Post Office Commission were engaged in the labours of enquiry, from no man was so much valuable information received, bo no man was so much assistanee rendered, as by Mr. Webster, of of the American mission press, formerly of the New York Post Office; in so much that a special vote of thanks to the gentleman was recorded and transmitted to him by the Governor in Council, and the Post Master General and his Duputy were ordered to confer with Mr. Webster in all reforms and emergencies of difficulty. The vacancy that has just occurred was then very little looked for. The suggestions which Mr. Webster's experience in the great mail establishment in America, enabled him to make, was very thankfully received, and his time and exertions most unscrupulously drawn upon, when there was no remuneration to be conferred. But when an appointment fell vacant there, his talent and experience might have found exercise and requital. But instead of this, the only man in the Presidency who had the slightest knowledge or experience in these matters, was just the last man who was thought of, whilst a cousin of the Governor, who had followed his relative in quest of emolument, could be so conveniently provided for, or failing him, a decent clerk in the secretariat, who had never in his life been across the door of a post office unless to deposit his Superior's letters. The conduct of the Bombay Press in these matters is occasionally not a little amusing. The whole blame of the Post Office mal-arraagement, and indeed of every thing else that turns out amiss, in the Western presidency, is laid on the shoulders of the Government of India. Is a Calcutta dowk delayed? The virtuous souls, of Bombay are in no shape to blame—the work on their side of Nagpore is conducted with the speed of the electric telegraph! Only they tell us on the back of this, that were a small steamer employed, half the time might be saved now occupied between Bombay and the Mainland:—and if decent horses were substituted for the sorry jades now employed to carry the dak to Nagpore, one-third more might be subtracted. Are there Post office irregularities complained of—Oh, it is all the fault of the Calcutta authorities, who order them to register their letters. Do they not appoint a Post Office Committee to search for evidence and make recommendations, only burke the report after it has been laid before the Government: and finally do they not appoint to be Deputy Post-master General a man who has proved his qualifications by acting as a Clerk in the Secretariat—this, however, only when the Governer's cousin had refused it, and they had no other party in view on whom a job might be perpetrated?

We believe, however, that our western cotemporaries are right in letting these matters alone, for while by pursuing their present system of adulation a little favour may be found with the Government, jobs are so rank and rife amongst them, that the man would draw down shouts of laughter on his head who should attempt to enumerate or expose them. Mr. Farish, who just left Bombay, was one of the most conscientious of their public men; yet in appointing to the Post Office the late Mr. McLeod, of whom we would not now speak in other than terms of respect, he never professed to do so on any principle of fitness for public service or adaptation for the duties he was about to undertake, but merely because it might be the favour of the kind he should be able to confer upon him!

COURIER, MARCH 27.

Yesterday we informed our readers that we had obtained further documents explanatory of the relationship which existed between this Government and that of Quedah;—we stated that these documents had shaken our preconceived opinions, and, we think, that our readers after the perusal of what we shall detail will conclude, as we are glad to be obliged to conclude, that our rulers from first to last have been free from blame in their treatment of the ex dynasty of Quedah. Our former opinions were founded upon the statements in Mr. Anderson's book (of which there are to our knowledge three copies in Calcutta) and from those made during the trial of Tuanku Mahomed Saad at Pinang, not merely by his advocates but by the Recorder—and yet how erroneous were all these statements,—how partially they revealed the truth—is now apparent.

In our editorial of the 17th of March, we brought down our narrative of Quedah affairs to the year 1821—we shewed that we were not pledged in any one way to defend that tributary of Siam from any but enemies common to ourselves and Quedah—we shewed that in thus acting we had been throughout consistent—and we have now before us more evidence to the same purport, but it is needless to heap up testimony to sustain what has been already proved.

The sovereigns of Quedah had uniformly acknowledged themselves as subaltern to the King of Siam, and acknowledged their subordination by paying the Boonga Mas—but in addition to this national tie the present ex-Rajah of Quedah was doubly bound to the King of Siam by the individual obligations conferred upon him. Possession of his guddee had been usurped by his uncle, and it was to Siam, and to Siam alone, the present ex-Rajah owed his restoration, for it was the interference of that country removed his uncle, giving to him an inferior office at Purlis, and placed the ex-Rajah in possession of the raj.

Forgetful of his allegiance—forgetful of personal obligations—he neglected to pay the tribute he confessed to be due and he also refused to give the Military aid required. In November of 1821, the Siamese successfully attacked Quedah, and whilst we condemn with an indignation equal to that of any one who has vituperated the cruel massacres which ensued, yet we must observe that this has nothing to do with the rights for which the two parties were contending. The slaughter was dreadful—the success complete—and of the few chiefs who escaped the sword, about seventy, inclusive of their families, were carried away captives to Siam. Among these, let it be remembered, was Tuanku Mahomed Saad.

The ex-Rajah was neither among the slain or the captured, but fled ingloriously for protection to the British authorities in Pinang. That protection was readily afforded, but it was afforded upon terms. These specified that whilst under our protection, and receiving as he was a payment from our Government, he should not undertake any hostile measures against the Siamese. With these we were at amity, and it needs no argument to point out that we could [illegible] more justified in allowing the ex-Rajah [illegible] an armament whilst living [illegible] country, than England would have [illegible] in letting Bonaparte live within [illegible] and pursue measures inimical [illegible]

[illegible] pledges he had given and the [illegible] imposed, not only by supplying [illegible] forces against the Siamese, but by joining with the Burmah Court, and not until then did our Government reduce his allowance from 10,000 dollars to 6,000 per annum.

Now a word about this said allowance. By the original treaty of 1786, it was agreed the East India Company should take care that the King of Quedah was not a sufferer by our settling at Pinang, and it soon appearing that such injury did occur, it was agreed by another treaty in 1802 that we should pay to the King of Quedah as long as we retained Pinang 10000 dollars annually ad on his part he agreed that "all kinds of provisions wanted for Pinang, ships, &c. might be bought at Purlis and Quedah without impediment or being subject to any duty or custom." In defiance of this the ex-Rajah imposed and persisted in imposing a duty upon grain so bought, and upon this infraction of the treaty the Advocate General, Mr. Pearson, gave a decisive opinion that we were no longer bound to pay the 10,000 dollars. Yet it was continued to be paid to the exiled Rajah purely out of compassion for his destitute state, and despite the claim of the Siam Government, who urged that as it was now in possession of Quedah the compensating payment out to be paid into its treasury. So far then from the ex-Rajah having any cause to complain that we now only pay him 6000 dollars annually, he ought to be grateful for the generosity which thus amply provides for all his reasonable wants.

The Law Officers of the Company advising that the Treaty with the ex-Rajah was abolished not only by his own infraction of its clauses, but by the reduction of Quedah by the Siamese, our Government entered into a treaty with this people in 1826. In this treaty are the following stipulations:

Article 13.—The Siamese engage to the English that the Siamese shall remain in Quedah and take proper care of that country and of its people; the inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island and of Quedah shall have trade and intercourse as heretofore: the Siamese shall levy no duty upon stock and provisions, such as cattle, buffaloes, poultry, fish, paddy and rice, which the inhabitants of Prince of Wales' Island, or ships there, may have occasion to purchase in Quedah; and the Siamese shall not farm the mouths of rivers or any stream in Quedah, but shall levy fair and proper import and export duties. The Siamese further engage, that when Chao Phyer, of Ligore, return from Baukok, he release the slaves, personal servants, family, and kindred belonging to the former Governor of Quedah, and permit them to go and live wherever they please. The English engage to the Siamese that the English do not desire to take possession of Quedah, that they will not attack or disturb it, nor permit the former Governor of Quedah or any of his followers, to attack, disturb or injure in any manner the territory of Quedah or any other territory subject to Siam. The English engage that they will make arrangements for the former Governor of Quedah to go and live in some other country, and not at Prince of Wales' Island or Prye, or in Perak, Salengore, or any Burmese country. If the English do not let the former Governor of Quedah go and live in some other country, as here engaged, the Siamese may continue to levy an export duty upon paddy and rice in Quedah. The English will not prevent any Siamese, Chinese or other Asiatic, at Prince of Wales' Island, from going to reside in Quedah if they desire it.

Now among the persons (amounting to seventy) released according to this stipulation was Tuanku Mahomed Saad himself. He accepted his liberty upon the terms of this article, and by so doing we were pledged to assist Siam if he or any of his relatives attempted to disturbe the peace of Quedah. In 1831 his brother or cousin did attempt to restore family dynasty, and, as bound by treaty, we did assist the Siamese. A course of proceeding to which we were even more entirely called upon to enter because the attempt was made by means of our discharged Sepoys, and the Siamese might justly have concluded, if there had been any want of alacrity on our part, that so far from observing scrupulously, as they had done for five years, the terms of the treaty, we were covertly abetting the cause of the ex-Rajah.

In 1838 Tuanku Mahomed Saad despite the terms of which he had accepted his liberty, and in defiance of the knowledge thatwe should act as we had acted in 1831, attacked, and as in the other instance successfully, the Quedah state. We aided our allies and the Tuanku was obliged to fly for safety, taken shelter in the kingdom of Perak.

With the acts of internal policy of the Tuanku whilst his power prevailed in Quedah we have nothing to do, but our attention must be confined to his aggressive hostilities subsequent to his expulsion. He seized and plundered boats, enslaved their crews, and murdered some—some of these belonged to British subjects—and they were made when neither he nor any one else pretending to act on behalf of the ex-Rajah were in possession of Quedah. The flag of Siam was replanted there in March 1839, and the seizures of the boats were in the following November. Now these seizures we are clearly of opinion were acts of piracy. His only pretence for hostilities must have been that he was acting for the ex-Rajah his uncle, and the latter was living under protection, was receiving our money, and had not been in possessions of any territory for seventeen years! This was tolerably *prima facie* evidence that the Tuanku was acting without any possible authority, but what will our readers say when they find that the ex-Rajah actually published an express prohibition against all persons then attempting to hold Quedah against Siam! Such is the fact, and Mr. Bonham stated that the ex-Rajah declared in other ways that he thought such attempts were prejudicial to his views of ultimate restoration. Under these circumstances how can Mahomed Saad, the younger nephew of an ex-Rajah, with, we believe, more than fifty superior claimants between him and the guddee if the dynasty was restored—how can he justify this warring not only against Siam, but against us, and even capturing boats of states perfectly independant of both. If this was not piracy Black Beard was much mis-called. Why he was tried upon the case selected, in preference to some which we could point out amongst twelve others in which he acted most illegally and like a barbarian, we cannot tell but of this we are quite certain, that he may think himself very lucky in escaping under the plea of being a prisoner of war—for he had no more right to wage war against any state, much less against states in general, than he was morally justified in enslaving the women and torturing the men whom he captured.

Why the Recorder of Pinang, Sir John Norris, was so zealous in favor of Mahomed Saad it is perhaps vain to enquire, and it is needless to explain why he attacked the Supreme Government, but one thing is quite certain that his observations were very unbecoming, very perverting of the truth, and that his ingenuity succeeded in disguising the fact as it now appears in the documents before us that Mahomed Saad had committed piracy, if it is piracy to plunder and murder British and other countries' subjects navigating the Straits, or living on their shores and islands, with whom the Recorder could not have ventured to give as his opinion that the Tuanku was at war.

Of subsequent events it is needless to descant further, it was a mild interpretation to consider him a prisoner of war, and as such he was brought hither, no writ of *Habeas Corpus* was thought of being moved for at Pinang, and even his friend the Recorder told him that he must be detained in that character. We hear that he is at Berhampore under no other restraint than that of being obliged to shew himself once in the day to an appointed officer: that, at his own request, his family has been sent for, and there is every prospect that he will remain during life our pensioner on a monthly allowance of some one hundred and fifty Rupees.

MADRAS.

68TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

First Class Drawing, Monday, the 29th March 1841.

No. 45 Prize of 20,000 C. Rupees.
No. 3224 Prize of 10,000 C. Rupees.
No. 3393 Prize of 5,000 C. Rupees.
Nos. 449 656 and 3341 Prizes of 2,500 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 749 3049 and 4492 Prize of 1,200 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 489 934 1155 2975 and 3056 Prizes of 400 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 259 306 405 564 566 653 754 1428 1439 1685 1743 1915 2107 2116 2321 2419 2516 2611 2965 3038 3044 3190 3255 3395 3757 3795 3856 4312 4321 4372 4453 4924 and 4952 Prizes of 130 C. Rups. each.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, MARCH 30.

MOFUSSIL CHIT CHAT.

KAMPTEE. 20*th March.*—"I am happy to say tha the Troops at this station continue healthy, but the hot weather is approaching us by fiery steps: we have lately been a little more gay than, usual in consequence of the Resident and Mr. Fraser, the Governo-General's Agent, on the Nerbudda, having been over here for a few days.

The Rajah's Moonshee, about whom I wrote to you some time ago, as being charged with embezzlement, has been removed from his situation and his house rooted up in search of the stolen Treasure. The Syed who communicated the surprising news to the parsees in Bombay regarding their countrymen in Bootan, passed through Kamptee some time ago, but your old friends Cursetjee and Co., were too much for him, and he cut stick rather unceremoniusly, as I hear that they believed him to be an Impostor, from the round about road he was taking to Cabool, whither he said he was proceeding, and they plainly told him as much. We expect the 43d N. I. to arrive here on the 23d Instant.

The Roman Catholic Chapel is progressing in grand style, but they could not have chosen a more injudicious site for an edfice of the kind, it being stuck in the very corner of an extremely small compound, the central part of which, is occupied by a paltry building, used as a schoolhouse and residence for the Roman Catholic Clergyman: the sum granted by Government for its erection viz., two thousand rupees, was found totally inadequate for the purpose, as the building will cost 3,500 rupess; part of the difference has been raised by private contributions, but where the balance is to come from to complete the building, no one has an idea. The New barracks are progressing rapidly. A sepoy of the 6th Cavalry is in confinement, charged with having wilfully set fire during the Mohorum, to an unfortunate camp follower who was enacting the part of some wild beast and had his naked body stuck over with Cotton. The poor creature died a few days ago from the effects of the burns."

SALEM, 24*th March*—"The whole of this district is becoming terribly dried up for want of rain, but grain has fallen 5 rupees per garee since last month. Fever is prevalent in some parts of the district, and the cattle, many of which have died are suffering greatly from *Koomaree.*"

SECUNDERABAD, 22*d March.*—"I am told that the City people consider themselves very fortunate in having had only about fifteen persons killed during the celebration of the Mohurrum, as in former years, from forty to fifty persons have commonly lost their lives. Major Munsey of the 1st Cavalry started for Bombay on route to England upon the 17th Instant; the weather has again set in very hot but the Troops continue healthy. An unfortunate horsekeeper who had been missing for several days, was found drowned in the tank near our Lines, on the 18th instant.

TRICHINOPOLY,—26th March.—"I am informed that a cause has been submitted to the Court of Appeal at this Station, having reference to some recent occurrences—at wherein an unfortunate *Kunchunnee* lost her life from the effects of the cruel beating she received from a party of persons who rushed into the house of one Appasawmy Moodelliar, with whom she was cohabiting, with the intention of assaulting him, but he had the good fortune to make his escape, and on his return, found the poor woman dead. The matter, I am told, has considerable ramifications amongst some of the principal Native Officers of the Cutcherry, who, of course, spare no pains to smother enquiry on the spot. Appasamy is, however, determined to have the business thoroughly investigated. It is said to have owed its origin to a quarrel between two of the principal Native Revenue Officers, one of whom has the credit of having bribed a Moosulmaun to the tune of fifty rupees to give his adversary sound threshing, which he did according as he passed through the bazar, but was himself seized by the Police and is now in jail for the assault; this coming to the knowledge of the beaten party, he proposed returning the compliment in kind, but the other gentleman not relishing the idea of such, a basting as he was told that he might expect, made interest to get removed to another part of the country. Other circumstances occurred which you might not think it safe to publish, but I am determined to make public the whole affair should there be any attempts made by the parties interested, to prevent the fullest investigation into the cause of the death of the *Kunchunnee.*"

SPECTATOR, MARCH 31.

It will be seen by a notice in another place that the annual collection in behalf of the General Assembly St. Andrew's School under the superintendance of the Revd. Messrs. ANDERSON, JOHNSTON and BRAIDWOOD will take place at St. Andrew's Church on Sunday next 4th April, the Sermon in the morning will be preached by the Revd. R. K. HAMILTON, A. M. and that in the evening by the Revd. JOHN BRAIDWOOD, A. M. The present extended scale on which this excellent institution is carried on, and the exertions which are required by its friends to maintain its efficiency were fully noticed some time since when remarking upon the annual examination of the pupils, and we trust the appeals about to be made in its favour will be productive of the most beneficial results.

We see it notified that the Revd. E. J. JONES, one of the Lord Bishop's Domestic Chaplains, has been appointed to be Domestic Missionary Chaplain to his Lordship; and that all communications upon public business are to be addressed by the Rev. Missionary Clergy of the diocese, to that gentleman, under cover to the Bishop, except in cases where it may be desired to consult his Lorship confidentially.

We hear from Calcutta that Mrs. ELLIOTT left the capital to join Captain ELLIOTT in China, about a fortnight since; from this it may be inferred that no further interruption of tranquillity was expected by the Plenipotentiary. Mr. WALTER ELLIOTT who proceeded to Calcutta by the *India* steamer about six weeks ago, will visit the Straits previous to his return to the Presidency, and has taken his departure for that purpose.

We hear from Calcutta that Capt. M'LEOD of this establishment, left on the 20th for Moulmein in the *Ganges* Steamer, to resume his duties under Mr. BLUNDELL the Commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces, with a special charge regarding the protection of the British interest at Rangoon.

The *Isadora* was to leave Calcutta for this port on the 21st.—Passengers Captain and Mrs. Pears.

We hear from Bangalore that there is little news stirring at that Station, rain is much wanted, but none has fallen. Lieutenant PILGRIM has rejoined the 15th Hussars, and Major CAMPBELL of H. M. 44th Regiment has left for Cabul. Lieutenant WARDEN has joined the E. L. I. from Madras, and Ensign DOUGLAS from Secunderabad. Capt. GRAVES late A. D. C. has passed through.

CEYLON.

BANK OF CEYLON.

OBSERVER, MARCH 22.

Since the announcement of this insituation we have been overwhelmed with conflicting opinions respecting it, expresed by various portions of the community; and while we can no discover sufficient ground for the hostility that that has been manifested against the establishment on the one side we would fain on the other be made a little better acquinted with its intentions and powers.—We understand the Chamber of Commerce have received from Government a copy of the Charter granted to the Bank. and that they have framed a Report on it, deprecatory of the latitude allowed to it in business. But this we are disposed to receive with much caution as we are fully aware that there are some very influential members of the Chamber whose interests are likely to be seriously affected by the Bank, and who will naturally offer resistance to a better and more open system than at present prevails of monetary transactions of the Island, just in the same way that we should take *cumgrano salis* the unqualified praise bestowed upon the institution by some connected with the Bank.—We would therefore endeavour dispassionately to view this matter as it is likely to affect the *community* in general; and in this sense, very few have been found to object to it, so far as it is known; indeed we are aware of equal complaint made by one class, of the stringency of the supposed rules of the Bank, as by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce of their latitude. The native traders, at all events, who form such an important body in the Commerce of the Island, but whose interests are generally overlooked, have reason to rejoice that there is another party in the market, which, being always prepared to do business when it affords a moderate profit will render their transactions less uncertain, by preventing the present fluctuations in exchanges. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that Colombo has hitherto, owing to the want of Capital here, had its exchanges on the mother country regulated rather by Madras Houses than by the Merchants of this place; and that Bills in any amount worthy of consideration were unsaleable. Many of our readers must have been aware of the difficulty of negociating even small emounts, and when this was particable of the heavy loss that was always incurred. If therefore the Bank is to remedy, or even lighten any of these evils, we shall say, so far it will prove a benefit.

We cannot attach great importance to the objections we have heard raised against the Charter of this Bank, as we are confident, as stated by us a short time since, it must have been framed under the recent act of Parliament which authorizes the Crown to grant Charters to Banks under certain restrictions; and as we can not learn that any deviation has been made in favour of the Bank of Ceylon, we cannot see that the objections are of any weight. With regard to the Report of the Chamber of Commerce, it must be borne in mind that it is only the report of those individuals or firms represented in it, who are naturally influenced by their own immediate interests, and not by the opinion of the Traders of the Island.

A Corespondent in a recent No. signing himself a *Trader* asked some pertinent questions touching the management of the Bank, but we should have preferred seeing the objections to the Bank itself, as we have heard them expressed, put in a strightforward way, because the question of management, it appears to us, principally concerns the Shareholders, whilst in that of stability the public generally are interested.—We must own that we are not altogether *aufait* on Banking, but nevertheless we have not been much edified by the extracts from M'Culloch's Dictionary which our Contemporary favoured his readers with; we also think that some of our Marchants seem to have the same salutary horror of a Bank that East India Company formerly had; we say formerly, for by the published Prospectus it appears the Bank of Asia is to have as great a latitude as a Bank can have, with the responsibility of the shareholders limited to the amount of their shares, wrilst in the Bank of Ceylon they are liable for double the value. But we incline to think the horror in both instances will be found to have arisen from the same good grounds—the fear of interference or a reduction of profit. "You take my house when you take the prop

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that doth sustain my house, and you take my life when you take the means whereby I live."

We should like to see the objections, whatever they may be, to an institution similar to those which have been the source of increased prosperity in nearly every other British Colony, put forth fairly and openly, and as fairly and openly answered; for we cannot after much enquiry find in what they really consist as regards the trade of the Island at large, and their frediscussion would tend, we are convinced to remove much misunderstanding on both sides.

We have heard various nice distinctions broached as to where a legitimate Banker's business begins and ends. As we understand the matter, a Banker is a trader as much as any dealer in Coffee in this place; he is subject to the Bankrupt and all other laws affecting traders, the distinction being that Banks or Bankers deal only in money, or rather currency, which, as we take it, means, he buys and sels certain fixed sums payable, as the case may be, in certain places at fixed times, and takes no article the value of which fluctuates except Gold and Silver. If our view on this point be erroneous we shall thank any correspondent who will correct us.

HERALD, MARCH 23.

COLOMBO, 20th March.—Sailed Brig Onyx. Capt. R. Brown, for Galle and London.

In the Roadstead—Thos. Coutts, Isabella, Persia, Iris, Egyptian, and Joshua Carroll.

SINCE our last issue we have been favored with the following items of Shipping Intelligence from our Galle correspondent:—

"On the 18th the Ship Lord Amherst, Captain Hopkins, from China, 23rd February bound to Bombay, came to anchor; and yesterday (20th inst.) the long expected Ship Columbo, Captain D. McKellar, 15th day from Madras, arrived here—Her passengers are as follows:—

For Suez—Messrs. McMahon, Eggs, Oliver, and Lachustan, Merchants; Mon. Masaniere; Captain Fyle, 17th Regt. Captains Pierce and Coppinger, and Lieuts. Aspital and Phillips, H. M. 16th Regt. and Lieut. Hume, of the Madras Army.

For Allepy—Mr. and Mrs. Wroughton, M. C. S., 2 children and servants.

I have not been able to learn when she will take her departure, or if see takes any passengers from this place. The Lord Amherst sailed yesterday for Bombay."

ON DIT.—The "Supplementary Charter" (of Justice) which has not been promulgated as yet, it is whispered, is any thing but favorable to the interests of the gentlemen of the long robe—their present fees, are, it is said, to undergo great reduction—This, we learn, was recommended to the Home authorities by a certain gentleman whose name has frequently appeared in our columns as being notorious for his civilities towards some of the officers of a certain high tribunal.—We give this as a mere *on-dit* not vouching for its accuracy.

MAURITIUS.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—The Report of the committee appointed by the Governor General of India so long ago as August 1838, to enquire into and take evidence respecting the emigration of labourers from India, and to pronounce upon the expediency of removing the restriction which now exists upon their leaving their own country for the purpose of bettering their condition in another, has at length been published; and, although we have not yet been so fortunate as to procure the Report itself, we have now before us several late Calcutta journals, which make this to us important document the subject of their especial comment.

The Committee appointed to consider the question originally consisted, it would appear, of six members whereof one, Major Archer,—our tried, staunch, and disinterested friend—unfortunately for us proceeded from India to Europe shortly after the commencement of the instigation; the number was consequently reduced to five, of whom three forming a majority, alone signed the Report in question. The remaining two, Messrs J. P. Grant and W. F. Dowson, whose names we have much pleasure in citing, and to whom, for their defence of our cause, we have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude, were dissentients and the latter (Mr. Dowson) appended to the Report of his colleages a Minute or Protest, which is characterized by the *Eastern Star*—a weekly paper enjoying great vogue and influence in India—as *a complete refutation of the Report, and as a perfect exposure of the two or three fallacies upon which it is mainly based.*'

The Report itself—signed by the three assentients Mr. Dickens, Dr. Charles, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt—recommends that the *exportation* of Coolies should not be allowed—that the *Coolie Trade* should not be reopened; or that, if it be such regulations should be established as "would cause the trade to be abandoned by all *the parties* who are now engaged in it;"—that is to say, that the planters of Mauritius should be deterred from engaging in their service upon any terms, however lucrative or under any conditions, however satisfactory as regarded good treatment and protection, the famishing natives of India;—that the Coolies themselves, who are perishing of absolute starvation by hundreds of thousands, in their own country, should not be induced or suffered to emigrate in order even to escape the horrors of famine by which they are surrounded, and to proceed to another country where they are certain of obtaining not only proper care, and good and whole some food in abundance, but *ten times* more wages in money than they could, under any circumstances, earn in their native land;—and that, moreover, the Government should offer no encouragement whatever to rid itself of a portion of a superabundant and indigent population, in aid of whom it is obliged annually to come forward with large charatable contributions!

We cannot, therefore, be surprised that this Report should be designated by several of the Calcutta Journals, even by those who have been our most determined and inveterate opponents, as "a most unsatisfctory document;—as evincing a very strong bias, from the first line of it to the last;" and as being drawn up "much more in the tone and manner of an advocate commenting upon evidence which he desires to make appear favorable to his own side of the question, than of an impartial judge giving a fair summary of the whole, without regard to which side it may favour, so long as just conclusions are deduced from it."

"Mr. Dowson," says the Eastern Star, "has clearly and briefly pointed out the folly and injustice committed by those who adopt a method of anticipatory condemnation, which leaves out of the question all remedial resources calculated to prevent those results the occurrence of which alone could justify their verdict." "And," adds the Editor of that Journal, "the Report does little more. The evidence of hardships on the Coolie in Mauritius, on which it entirely relies, is contradicted by the latest accounts received from the Coolies themselves, while the fair and honest treatment exercised towards them, as affirmed by Mr. Dowson, is entirely corroborated."

In effect, it so happened, fortunately for us, that about, or shortly after, the period at which this report made its appearance in Calcutta, a considerable number of Coolies returned thither from this Island at the expiration of their term of service,—whose report of their treatment here, notwithstanding the attempts made by our enemies to induce them to malign us, was, as regards ourselves, not only of a satisfactory, but we may even say of a triumphant nature. We refer our readers to the two extracts we publish below from the Englishman of the 9th and 12th of December, communicating the result of the close examination to which several batches of these Coolies were subjected immediately on their return, with a view of eliciting from them some complaints against us. They were, however, as will be seen, with only one or two exceptions unanimous in the expression of their satisfaction at the treatment they had experienced here. The greater part of them; had saved sums varying from one hundred to three hundred rupees; and attributed their return to India solely to a desire of revisiting their families, announcing, for the most part, their intention at a future period of returning to this Island, and resuming the occupation which had already proved to them so profitable. Nothing can more satisfactorily contradict the mendacious assertions which have been propagated in India respecting the Planters of Mauritius, than the voluntary declarations of those men, whom no self-interest could in this instance guide. The report of a large batch of Coolies that had been employed upon the Estate of Messrs. Vinay and Rudelle, at Grand-Port, and who left this for Calcutta, in the Ship *John Bagshaw*, was particularly favorable to us; and a still larger batch from the same Estate, which returned only a few weeks ago by the *Graham*, can scarcely fail to speak of their treatment here in equally advantageous terms, inasmuch as their late employers generously paid not only for the return passage of 10 women and 21 children included in the band, and which, according to their contract, they were in no wise called upon to do, but moreover furnished them all gratuitously with two months rations!

"But," says another of the Calcutta journals now before us, "if the Planter can afford this liberal and kind treatment, and still continue his demand for a further supply of Coolies, it is clear that the trade ought not to be thrown open, until the Coolie be secured of experiencing that treatment. This has become the more necessary from the very return of these Coolies in a flourishing condition, as the effect which their accounts of their migration, and the comparative wealth which they bring home with them, will have upon the imaginations of their countrymen, will, without doubt, be considerable, and "operate wonderfully to do away with any prejudices and objections that might otherwise have tended to restrain the native Coolie from leaving his own country!"

This logic, it must be allowed, is admirable!—this reasoning, incontrovertible!! What? Because it is now proved incontestibly, by the unbiassed evidence of the Coolies themselves, that the Indian labourers who have been during the last 5 years employed at Mauritius, have universally experienced the kindest treatment, and that the greater part of such as have concluded their term of service, have renewed their engagement on the spot at double their former wages,—while those who have returned to their native country, in order to revisit their families, have carried with them small fortunes the fruits of a few years labour,—we are told that greater watchfulness should be observed in India, in order to prevent the natives from flocking hither in order to avail of similar advantages—advantages which they are utterly out of the hope of ever realizing in the land of their births!!! Was ever any doctrine more preposterous? was ever any argument more absurd?

But, no, after all, it is not absurdity;—it is something, we regret to say, infinitely worse. It is low and contemptible intrigue—it is mean and grasping selfishness—it is designing and despicable hypocrisy—which under the assumed grab of humanity, is working out, or attempting to work out, its own peculiar ends! Under the false pretext of wishing to see that every requisite protection is afforded to the Coolie, of which these self styled philanth opists are already sufficiently assured, they have stirred heaven and earth to secure the monopoly of, and to appropriate to their own exclusive benefit, the labour of the natives of India. They pretend to laugh at the liberty of the subject, because the subjects whose liberty is invaded happen to the Coolies, and, under the plea of protection, and of an extreme solicitude for the welfare of these poor people they exercise the most monstrous and revolting tyranny to which a free man can be subjected. True, they say, if we permitted the free emigration of the natives who are starving here, they might grow fat and prosper in another part of the world. True also, that for the moment we do not require their services. But then, at some future period, perhaps not are remote, we may find it convenient to employ these men, and therefore we must retain them at our disposal. in case of need; and above all prevent their lending their aid to those in other countries who may successfully compete with us, and whom on that account it should be our object, whether by fair means or by foul, effectually to crush. True India might have been one vast and luxuriant garden, and is comparatively a desert; the people are in lowest state of want and degradation; but then, we may, hereafter, desire to augment the production of the country, and to improve the condition of the people. And until it suits our good will pleasure to avail of the means which are at our disposal of performing both or either, we do not choose to extend to others the advantages of which we do not just now find it convenient to make use ourselves! We *may*, at a future period, need the assistance of the labourers who cannot now earn the where withal to keep body and soul together; and *that* in our opinion, is a sufficient reason for strenuously opposing their emigration!!!

We appeal to our readers whether we are not, therefore, fully borne out in our allegation, that the opponents of Coolie Emigration in India are actuated solely by motives of sordid egotism, and whether we have not correctly designated them as, for the most part, a set of interested and intriguing speculators.—*Le Cerneen, Jan.* 26.

CAPE.

MOSHESH, CHIEF OF THE BASUTUS.

In the speeches of Messrs. Backhouse and Walker, given in our last, reference was made to an address made to his people by Moshesh, Chief of the *Basutus*, which, when read by Mr. Walker, had not been taken down by our reporter. We have since been favored with a copy of it, which we have now the pleasure of laying before our readers.

Mr. Walker before giving the Chief's words, said it would be proper to premise that in his speech he refers not only to important religious truths inculcated on that occasion, but also to information respecting the Australian aborigines, communicated in conversation the previous day. The Chief first addressed himself to two Chiefs, Mokare and Mokatchani, as representative of the heathen party and opposed to the reception of Christianity, the latter of the two being Moshesh's aged and now nearly superannuated father.

SPEECH OF THE CHIEF.

'Rejoice, you Mokare and Mokatchani ye rulers of cities, rejoice! We have all reason to rejoice, because of the news we have heard. There are a great many sayings among men, some of them are true and others are false. The false have remained with us and multiplied, therefore we ought to pick up carefully the truths that remain, lest they should be lost among the rubbish of lies. We are told that we have all been created by one Being, and that we all spring from one man; sin entered man's heart when he ate the forbidden fruit and we have inherited sin from him. These men say they have sin, and that which is sin in them is sin in us, because we come from one stock, and their heart and our heart is one thing. Thou Mokare hast heard these words, and thou sayest they are lies. You that are grown in years are the great men to us, because God places us in you and brought us out of you therefore we look up to you. If these words do not conquer, the fait will lie with you. You say you will not believe what you do not understand. Look at an egg! If a man break it there comes out of it only a yellow and watery substance, but if it be placed under the wing of a fowl, a living thing comes forth out of it. Who can understand this? It is incomprehensible to us. Let us do like the hen. Let us give these truths a place in our hearts as the hen does the egg under her wings, and if we take the same pains something new will come of them.'

Then turning for a moment to the missionary, Cassalis, he observed—

'These men are come from afar, and as they can stay but so short a time with us, I wish you would write their names in a book and the things they have told us.'

Resuming his address to the people he continued—

We have heard of the Antipodes, but we turned it into a fable, thinking it was an invention to amuse children. Now we see men who have come from thence; they have told us every thing about that country. Now, whilst we see the people of that country are in the dark, these men say that we have been loved by God; we have plenty of food and covering. The people of the Antipodes—what do you think they eat, oxen?—they have none; sheep?—they have none; their only food is birds, wild animals, fish, insects, and roots. And with what do you think they clothe themselves, with cloth?—they have none; with skins?—they have none; there remains for them only the feathers of birds. Their life is the Bushman's. Though you say God has not loved us because he has given less to us than to the whites; and now God has increased our riches by giving us Missionaries, which we must be thankful for.

'I speak to you men! You have heard there are men of other nations who despise labour, and think it is only the lot of women to work. That it is below the dignity of man to put his hands to a tool. These friends have praised your hands because they were employed in making baskets. They have praised the needle you have used in that work. It is right that man should assist woman. When man was created after having looked around him, he found no being to make him complete. Then God who new the wants of man extracted woman out of him. I am angry with you men. You assist the females in many respects, but not so much as you ought. I am angry with you men because I see your wives lying in the huts from disease, (the measles) and fear prevents you from entering to give them the assistance they need. Let me no longer observe this neglect.

I speak to you children! You also must assist your parents. These truths are written in a book. It is your duty to learn to read, that you may get knowledge and help your parents with the instruction you shall find therein, (*be ba batsua fele,*) you are a parcel of lazy fellows.'—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Jan.* 13.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have New Zealand papers to the end of November. The labourers, as in South Australia, are beginning to look to Van Diemen's Land for employment. The *Gazette* (published at Port Nicholson, the town of which is called Britannia) thus admonishes the '*working class*':—

'We have been informed that several of the working class are about to leave this colony for Van Diemen's Land having been tempted doubtless by the hope of living without labouring. We have not heard the mode in which their passages are to be defrayed, but if they have bound themselves for a term of servitude, they will find that they will be compelled to fulfil the contract into which they may have entered, for, the law between master and man is, we understand, very strict in that colony; possibly it has been found necessary to make it so.'—*Murray's Review Jan.* 5.

NEW LAWYERS.—This morning John Roberts, Charles Rocher, and Claude Midwood, Esquires, were admitted Barristers, &c., of the Supreme Court. Mr. Roberts was immediately admitted a partner with Mr. Allport. We understand the Clerks of the Supreme Court and to the Attorney-General and several other gentlemen entitled to admission under the recent Act of Council, will shortly undergo the necessary examination, and be admitted accordingly.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

THE PROHIBITED PLAY.

We borrow from the *Times* some extracts from an account furnished by its Paris correspondent of the much talked of piece *Il etait une fois un Roi et une Reine*, which equally show the taste and ignorance of the Parisian public (which it was presumed would not only tolerate but cheer "to the echo that should applaud again" so barren an affair) and the sterile poverty of the author's wit.

To propitiate the authorities M. LEON GOZLAN, it seems, conceived the idea of laying the scene in Stockholm instead of London, and of rendering the characters Swedish instead of English; but so notorious had the affair become, that the authorities were convinced that no covering whatever could conceal the author's meaning, and on Thursday week prohibited its production altogether.

In its new from the piec stood thus:—

Dramatis Personæ.

"The Queen of (England) Sweden.
"The Prince, Bermaun.
"Rodolphe, Mother of Wilfrid.
"Major Palmer.
"Countes of (Kildare) Adendale.
"Lord Athol, the President of the Council.
"Sir Cleveland Christian, his Secretary.
"Lord Norton, Count Norburg, Minister of Grace and Justice.
"Willam (Wilfrid?) Julien, his Secretary.
"Marquess of Saint Clair (or Sinclair, Baron Raab, Minister of War.
"Viscount Clarke, First Lord of the Admiralty, Count Platon, Minister of Marine.
"Lord Clifford, Frist Lord of the Treasury, Baron Brock, Minister of Finance.
"Claus, Servant of Rodolphe.
"Leslie, Ulric, a Poet.
"Lords, soldiers courtiers, followers of Court, members of the 'Club of Lovers of the Queen,' &c.
"Scene, London, Stockholm, 1564."

The following is the first of the scenes suppressed by order of the authorities at the time when the performance of the piece in an amended shape was deemed practicable without inconvenience. The Prince enters precipitately with a paper in his hand, which he desires to hand to the Queen. Cleverland tells him such a proceeding was against rule, "Against rule!" Yes; it is strictly provided against in the statute of Henry VIII. (This remark, which is repeated frequently during the scene, seems to have been relied on by the author as sure to produce effect.) "Who am I, then," asks the Prince. "The Queen's husband, and the statute of Henry precludes your entry into the Council-chamber during the sitting of the Council." Reference is then made to the procession to open Parliament. The Prince asks—

"Where is my place in it—after Her Majesty?"
"No; the Royal Family come next."
"After them?"
"No; then the Dukes, then the Marquesses, then the Viscounts; not one of whom would wave their privilege for you."
"What! am I to have no place in the procession?
"None.
"No! The Germanic Confederation did not any so when soliciting me to become the husband of the Queen."

(Another intended clap-trap often repeated.)

"The master of the ceremonies may, possibly, give you a place in the gallery to witness the proceedings
"What am I here?
"Husband of the Queen.
"Not King?
"No.
"I reign not?
"No; except in the heart of Her Majesty.
"Then I am only the household King?
"Exactly."

After an ebullition of anger and indigation, the Prince says's "This paper was left on my tea (breakfast) table," and proceeds to read it. The paper purports to be the minutes of the proceedings of a new Club in the following terms:—

"Article I.—Resolved that a Club be and is hereby formed, to be entitled 'The Lovers of the Queen.t

"2. That each member be aged at least 15, and no' more than 30 years.

"3. That every member be bound to defend the the Queen by his pen, his fist or his sword.

"4. That each member is bound to assist a brother, if taken into custody by the constable, for having sighed, regarded, or professed his love for Her Majesty.

"5. That the name of the husband of the Queen shall never be pronounced by any member of this Club, and that he is to be considered as if he existed not."

"Now," asks the Prince, "Is not this horrible, to find the Queen the object of such people and such resolution?"

"No such thing. On the contrary you ought to be delighted to find Her *Majesty* so universally beloved.

Here terminates the first suppressed scence.

Another scene is described as follows:—Her Majesty enters in apparant good, humour, speaking not of affairs of State (for it is the object of the piece that trifling be mingled with important matters in the Queen's character), but of the grant ball she proposes giving that night, and tells the Minister of War that "he shall have a snug corner in which he may buffet the Turkish Ambassador as much as he likes." Athol (or Campbell), the Prime Minister, is informed by the Queen that he may set his mind at ease, for "Stalla, the celebrated Italian Maestro, will preside at the piano from 11 to 12 o'clock." To Clarke (First Lord of the Admiralty) the Queen promises a quite rubber at whist with a Russian Admiral, with whose bullets he has already made acquaintance.

"And you, Prince," says the Queen, "you may hold my cloak while I dance. My cousin Sussex was equally entitled to that priviledge, but I give to you the preference."

After this speech follows another, in which Her Majesty gives to the Prince the control of the order in which the guests shall be received, the direction of the costumes to be worn, the flowers to be carried, the shape and quality of the ladies, gowns, caps, bonnets, &c.

Her Majesty then proceeds to read the draught of the speech proposed to be spoken by her that day on opening Parliament. It commences with—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—I am happy to inform you that my relations with the Powers of the north continue to be free and reciprocal."

A discussion on this paragraph then ensues, which would have told on the audience. Some members of the Council counted that the word "affectionate" ought to replace that of "free." Others contend that "enmity 't was the proper world, and I believe this had the most voices.

When this debate is over, the Queen turns to her Prime Minister and asks—"Can you tell me, my Lord, if the velvet gown presented to me by the city of Manchester was made in France or England, for it is admirably worked?"—"In France!"

The third paragraph denies that any difference of opinion existed in the Cabinet. After a continuance of ribaldry which would be read in England with perhaps only contempt, but which would have necessarily produced here the effect which the authorities foresaw, the scene closes, and here ends the first act, and with it "all that, according to my informant, would suit my purpose," meaning that little further of the offensive part of the dialogue belonged to the Queen. The succeeding act opens with some new prosonages, Lords Colvill (whose Swedish name is Hom), Viscount Thompson (Wishby), &c. The Prince calls for his slippers a basin of soup, a bottle of Madeira, and then the story of the piece is developed.

From the only portion of the work in the possession of my informant, one "part" only—and I hope I do not commit him or her by mentioning this fact—I can even though assisted by verbal information, merely state that the piece is founded on a most improbable basis Major Palmer, who had been (exiled perhaps) to India for many years, proves, to have been father of the Queen, and her mother the Countess of Kildare. The Prince was, previously to his union with the Queen the husband of Rodolphine, and she is the mother of Wilfrid, the Queen's declared lover."

MORTALITY OF LONDON.—From the table of the mortality of London, made up by the Registrar-General, for the week ending 16th January, it appears that the number of deaths was still high—namely, 1,260—although less so than during the greatest severity of the frost. The returns for the years 1839 and 1840 having been made up a weekly average of the deaths during the three years, 1838, 1839, and 1840, is now given, instead of that of 1838 only, as formerly. The weekly average of deaths for those three years is 926; so that it will be seen that the number of deaths for the week ending 16th January is 334 above the weekly average of the three past years. The total number of 1,260 is divided into the following classifications: Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, 199; diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 164; diseases of the lungs, and other organs of respiration, 497; diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 22; diseases of the stomach, liver, and other organs of digestion, 69; diseases of the kidneys, 7; childbed diseases, 5; diseases of uncertain seat, 136; old age and natural decay, 111; violence, privation, or intemperance, 31; causes not specified, 2. In the table above referred to, the temperature is also given as observed by Mr. Robertson, at the apartments of the Royal Society. The highest and lowest during the week ending 9th January were 45 deg. and 15 deg.; the daily mean, 29 deg. The highest and lowest during the week ending 16th January, 39 deg. and 22 deg.; and the daily mean, 34 deg.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT BOULOGNE.—BOULOGNE, Jan. 22.—The remains of the late unfortunate Canadian gentleman, Mr. Charles Philip Deliniere Tsehereau, of Quebec, one of the seigneurs of St. Mary's Nouvelle Brance, and who was drowned on the 15th inst., in attempting to land from the steamer, and on his way to Paris and the Continent, were buried this morning, and were attended to the grave by a large concourse of the English and French residents of the place. The British Consul, Mr. Hamilton; Captain Greig, formerly paymaster of her Majesty's 23d Fusiliers, and in Canada belonging to the 8th regiment; and Mr. A. E. Hart, of Quebec, were the chief mourners. The body of Mr. Webster, of Virginia, has not been found, and as it is supposed that he had a large sum of money in Bank of England notes about his person, together with other valuables, it is feared that he has been robbed and sent adrift, as his passport has been discovered on the beach with some other papers.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—EGHAM, Jan. 26.—Yesterday morning a dreadful accident occured to a young lad named Keen, the servant of Mr. C. Clarke, of this town, in consequence of the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled gun, loaded with No. 1 short, the whole of the contents of which entered his right arm, just below, the elbow, shattering it in a most horrid manner, and lodging between the elbow and the wrist. It appeared that his master and Mr. Paris were about to proceed in a boat on the Thames, for the purpose of wild duck shooting; and while the young man was placing in the boat the fowling-pieces, which had been incautiously loaded, and the caps left on, the gun went off, lodging the contents in his arm, as stated. Mr. Clarke, who was a short distance from the river, hearing the explosion, immediately hastened to the spot, where he found his servant, with the blood streaming from the wound, and in a state of great exhaustion. The poor lad was taken to the Pass-house at Egham, and Mr. Gilbertson, surgeon (as well as three others), were immediately in attendance. A fly was then procured, and the sufferer (accompanied by his master and Mr. Gilberston) proceeded to the London University Hospital, Gower-street, where on his arrival amputation of the arm, from above the elbow, was performed by Mr. Liston. During the journey the unfortunate lad suffered the most excruciating torture. He bore the operation with considerable fortitude, and he is now doing as well as could be hoped for, although his life still remains in considerable danger.

THE SWINBURNE CORRESPONDENCE.—The author of this work, Henry Swinburne, Esq., was a son of Sir John Swinburne, Bart., possessed a handsome independent fortune, and whilst making what was styled the Grand Tour, was received at the several courts he visited—particularly at Paris, Naples, Rome, Madrid, and Vienna—with unusual respect; and having a mind capable of making the most of the advantages he enjoyed (exhibited by him in his admirable work on Spain), his discription of the numberless objects of interest presented to him, his anecdotes of the many distinguished public characters with whom he associated, and his criticisms on the works of art everywhere thrown open to his inspection, will doubtless unite to make his correspondence, about to be submitted to the public, at once the most entertaining and the most perfect picture of continental society towards the close of the last century, that has ever appeared.

MISS STRICKLAND'S "LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND."—It is gratifying to perceive that Miss Strickland's charming work has been so appreciated by the public that the large impression of the first three volumes has been all sold before the fourth volume could be prepared for the press. A new and revised edition is now in course of being issued, of which the first volume now lies before us, its value enhanced by several important additions. A more delightful performance has not been submitted to our notice for many a day, seeing that it lays open the public and private lives of personages exalted and illustrious, and of whom, except inasmuch as they are politically concerned, the great historians have said but little. Their sex adds greatly to the interest and piquancy of the narrative and anecdote, and it is the more attractive from the circumstance that the British sceptre is at present swayed by a female sovereign. A better present for a lady than Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" cannot be conceived.—*The Globe, Jan.* 27.

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